PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

BULLETIN] APRIL 19, 1941 [No. 40

LECTURE XL.

NAZI PROPAGANDA.

THE breath of Nazi life is propaganda. The Nazis came to power by propaganda, have sustained it by propaganda and are spreading their tentacles all over the world by means of propaganda. Early in their career the Nazis realised that propaganda more than anything else was a sure means of improving, strengthening, and extending their organisation. They have organised and developed propaganda into an intricate science, and that at the present moment, it may confidently be said that here is no corner of the globe in which there is no German organisation carrying on propaganda, more often than not unseen and even unsuspected.

THE FUNDAMENTALS.

2. The Nazi doctrines may be summed up thus :

(*a*) The Germans are undoubtedly superior in every respect to all other men in the world ;

(*b*) they are charged with the mission of ruling the world and reducing all other men to the position of slaves ; and

(*c*) no regard need be paid to any scruple in the realisation of this object.

Indeed the proverb "The end justifies the means" may well be described as their motto.

NORMAL PUBLICITY.

3. It may be conceded that every well-governed and independent country does require some kind of organisation for the purpose of getting correct information regarding happenings abroad. The sending of ambassadors and consuls to other countries is the normal method by which this purpose is achieved. But the Nazis have never been content with this ordinary procedure.

'FIFTH COLUMN' HEAD-QUARTERS.

4. There is a central organisation in the German Government which regulates foreign propaganda in a very thorough manner. It may truly be said that this department of the German Government is so great that it eclipses even the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Gestapo. The rise of Hitler to power in Germany was largely due to propaganda, efficiently organised and cunningly and ruthlessly prosecuted.

PROPAGANDA WITH A BIG 'P'.

5. The Ministry of Propaganda under the direction of Dr. Goebbels has the charge of influencing the opinion of GERMANY and controlling the press correspondents in all parts of the world. It is said that "it controls over 300 German newspapers in various foreign countries; it has its own news agencies that feed the press in places as far apart as South AMERICA and the Far East; it directs several wireless stations which specialise in transmitting news as far as the DUTCH EAST INDIES; and it utilises a multitude of travel agencies and all the steamships of the Reich." The *correspondents of German papers* in foreign countries are important *adjuncts of all local German Embassies and Legations*, who are in turn controlled by the Ministry of Propaganda at home. The object of this organisation in foreign countries is to counteract 'atrocity propaganda', win over foreign journalists, and watch the foreign press, "so that *if any papers contain undesirable matter they may be confiscated immediately on their arrival in Germany*".

THE WEB.

6. A vast network of organisations has been started in foreign countries, and these organisations are charged with disseminating the ideas and principles of Nazism in the various local areas. There are special institutions in GERMANY for the training of men who are to

carry on propaganda in foreign countries. Dr. Rosenberg is in charge of a school in BERLIN. There is another school in MUNICH. **There is a harbour-service with a sea-faring section, whose function it is to smuggle Nazi literature into foreign countries, and to prevent anti-Nazi literature from being smuggled into Germany, to watch over passengers on German ships, and to kidnap any German who has incurred the wrath of his Government and bring him back to the Fatherland for punishment. The whole of the German mercantile fleet, as well as the navy, is at the service of the State for these purposes.** There is a central authority in GERMANY called 'Verbindungsstab' (Liaison Staff) which consists of the principal chiefs: Dr. Goebbels, Herr Von Ribbentrop, and Dr. Rosenberg. They have at their command an army of paid and voluntary agents estimated to number over 25,000. In 1937, the expenditure incurred by this department was reported to be 21 million pounds, excluding the expenditure of another 12 million pounds for propaganda purposes within GERMANY itself.

THE GOAL.

7. The object of all this propaganda is to revive, spread, and establish the Pan-Germanic doctrine which means, roughly speaking, the control of the entire world by the Germans, and the reduction of all non-Germans to the position of abject slavery.

8. National Socialism is the label given to this doctrine. It proclaims the blessings of totalitarianism, the evils of democracy, the superiority of the 'Aryan' race, the saving grace of the Nordic myth, the infallibility of the Fuehrer, and above all, the wickedness of the Jews. The Jews are vilified as the cause of political discontent, economic distress, and indeed of all the world's major troubles.

THE MEANS.

9. Espionage, kidnapping, and murder are means which the Propagandist Organisation does not shrink from employing in order to serve its purpose. Letters passing through GERMANY on their way to other countries are liable to be opened by Nazi officials. The kidnapping of opponents is an officially authorised practice and has taken place in foreign countries for example HOLLAND, SWITZERLAED, AUSTRIA, and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The Jewish journalist Berthold Jacob was lured from STRASBOURG to BASLE and thence abducted to GERMANY in 1935 by the

Gestapo agent Hans Wesemann, in whose exploit several departments of the German Government co-operated. Joseph Schmidt was carried off from CZECHOSLOVAKIA across the German frontier. Murders such as those of the Rumanian Premier M. Duca and the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss were all part of this plan.

THE RESULTS SO FAR.

10 Propaganda like this enabled the Nazis to gain control over AUSTRIA at first, and then over CZECHOSLOVAKIA. We have lately seen how RUMANIA and BULGARIA have been penetrated by the Nazis by means of this propaganda. Existing totalitarian or even terrorist organisations (such as the Iron Guard iu RUMANIA) were encouraged by propaganda, strengthened by active financial support from GERMANY, and enabled to revolt against local governments, leading ultimately to the overrunning of the country by the Germans at the final stage.

11. In the Balkan Peninsula, Nazi Propaganda has always accompanied German economic penetration. Purely Nazi-inspired newspapers like the '*Balkan*' were started in RUMANIA; a similar newspaper called '*Neue Athener Zeitung*' was started in 1934 in GREECE, while Germans living in a foreign country, however small their numbers, are usually welded into organisations, euphemistically called musical societies, sports clubs, and so on, encouraged to revolt against the local Government, and protected and supported by every possible means from GERMANY.

In EUROPE, the BALTIC countries, SCANDINAVIA, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN and ITALY have been very successfully overrun by this propaganda. Perhaps the least troubled by this kind of propaganda is ENGLAND, but even here we have had our Freeman Mitfonds and Mosleys, and not only have the Nazi tentacles covered every country in EUROPE, but they have also reached over to the AMERICAS and to AFRICA.

"There is a dossier in the headquarters of the Gestapo in BERLIN where detailed records of persons regarded as unfriendly to GERMANY or to National Socialism are kept up-to-date". Similarly BERLIN keeps strict tally of the status and means of every man in every country whose sympathies are, or may be made, pro-Nazi.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

12. In EGYPT, ARABIA and PALESTINE, German Propaganda is known to have greatly extended its influence. In South AFRICA it is reported that there were Nazi organisations whose members were required to take an oath of inviolable allegiance to Adolf Hitler, and of unconditional obedience to the leaders appointed by him. So open and efficient was this organisation that the Union Government had to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to suppress such subversive activities.

AMERICA.

13. In the UNITED STATES of AMERICA Nazi Propaganda had already assumed such extensive and menacing proportions by the begining of 1934 that the House of Representatives appointed a Special Commission to carry out an inquiry into all its ramifications. The Commission's Report showed that Nazi agents worked in co-operation with various apparently harmless societies, such as 'The Friends of New Germany' and 'The Silver Shirts', that newspapers in German were 'largely financed by subsidies under the guise of advertisements granted by the German Steamship lines as well as the German railways', and that Nazi Intelligence agents were actually associated with the German Embassy at Washington and certain German Consuls. It was revealed by Mr. Dickstein that there were 100 known Nazi spies in the UNITED STATES, fomenting a plot against the country; and that the leader of the propaganda agents was one Fritz Kuhn, *who had access to a fund of 4 million pounds*, and who had founded a German-American Settlement League, the members of which were required to take a secret oath of allegiance to Hitler! An even more serious exposure was made in the indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury in NEW YORK against eighteen persons on charges relating to espionage on behalf of the German Government, two of whom were high officials in the German War Ministry who could of course not be reached.

The spread of Nazi Propaganda in MEXICO and South AMERICA has also been rapid and effective. There are large colonies of Germans in South AMERICA--particularly in BRAZIL and the ARGENTINE, and Nazi Societies and Clubs exist in every part of every State in South AMERICA. They are nourished by endless quantities of literature brought by every German ship, by Nazi lectures and films, by German radio stations in RIO DE JANEIRO and other cities, and short wave broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese from GERMANY.

14. Such are the intrigues and machinations of the German Government in the pursuit of activities deliberately based upon the cult of race hatred, and conducted by methods not only devoid of honesty and honour, but often marked by vandalism violence, and barbarism. Personal liberty religious and racial tolerance, social justice, parliamentary democracy, international law—have all been trampled underfoot by the Nazi dictators and legislators, who are striving to force their views on the rest of humanity.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

10—4—41 to 16—4—41.

The Balkan Battle.—GERMANY's sudden pounce on the BALKANS has no doubt given her the initiative. Using this undoubted advantage she has overrun YUGOSLAVIA, seized SALONIKA, and KORITZA, and piercing the MONASTIR GAP is now marching southward. The advance has slowed down on reaching the mountains as mechanised and armoured units cannot easily operate here. The Allied Forces have withdrawn and hold the zone between Mount Olympus and KORITZA. The Greeks who have retired from ALBANIA have joined up on the left of the British Forces which are under the command of Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. The R. A. F. is blasting the German communications and the base at SOFIA. The Nazis are attacking the harbour of PIRAEUS, and are spreading mendacious accounts of British withdrawal, while fresh reinforcements are arriving.

Abandoning the plains of CROATIA, SLOVENIA and BANAT, the Yugo-Slav armies have withdrawn into the highlands of BOZNIA and HERZEGOVINA. Yugo-Slavian resistance, as a unified body has for the present ceased, though guerilla warfare by larger or smaller concentrations will no doubt continue, threatening the enemy's flank.

Hitler has appointed his own civil administrators for the YUGO-SLAV occupied territories of Lower STYRIA, CARINTHIA, and CARNIOLA.

Following the capture of ZAGREB, CROATIA has been declared an 'independent state' and one Kvetemik, the principal organiser of the assassination of King Alexander in 1934 has been proclaimed head of the State.

Hungarian troops have marched up to the Drave and the Danube, and Admiral Horthy the Hungarian Regent has issued a proclamation that he has taken back the territory forfeited by HUNGARY after the last war under the Treaty of TRIANON. The plea is that it contains a Hungarian population. RUSSIA has objected to the seizure, pointing out that HUNGARY has committed the present perfidy within four months of signing a pact of *eternal* friendship with YUGO-SLAVIA. HUNGARY's reply that the 'lawful' Government of YUGO-SLAVIA had ceased to exist after the recent *coup d' état* and the creation of an 'independent' CROATIA is an argument worthy of Shylock.

The Nazi plan is now beginning to unfold itself. Simultaneously with the Hungarian claim for Pre-TRIANON possessions, Bulgarian troops have seized that part of THRACE which lies between ALEXANDRAPOLIS and the Struma river. RUMANIA casts greedy eyes on BANAT and SERBIA may share the fate of BOHEMIA. It looks as if the Nazi plan is to pander to the Revisionist claims of these countries.

The Libyan Situation.—While with the connivance, no doubt, of the French Government, German forces have crossed over to TRIPOLI, it has also simultaneously become necessary that BRITAIN, in order to assist her Balkan allies, should withdraw part of her forces from this region. The British fight in LIBYA, is, therefore, for the present, limited to defensive action and delaying and harassing tactics.

The present German activities in LIBYA are a copy of the methods originally employed by the British in the same region against the Italians, with the difference that whereas the British fought and captured the different posts with a loss of 200,000 prisoners and immense war material to the enemy, the present enemy advance is the result of voluntary British withdrawal, without loss of men and materials. Even the recently reported capture of three British officers and a couple of hundreds of Britishers was but an accident. The officers fell into the hands of armed German cyclists when they had gone off the main DERNA road. As for the men, more than half of them were non-combatants, and they were taken prisoners in small isolated batches when their vehicles broke down during their withdrawal from BENGHAZI.

Making a détour of TOBRUK the Axis Forces have occupied BARDIA, CAPUZZO and SOLLUM and reached the Egyptian frontier. They have also delivered an attack on TOBRUK, which has been repulsed. A British counter-attack has pushed the enemy back, with a loss of 200 to 300 prisoners, and 100 killed.

The presence of British forces at TOBRUK constitutes a serious menace to the enemy lines of communication. He has now to use a very much exposed road, with petrol running short, and tanks to be overhauled after an advance of a thousand miles from TRIPOLI to SOLLUM. The R. A. F. now plays a decisive part by attacking the road in the rear. TRIPOLI the main base for landing supplies and reinforcements has been heavily raided.

Eastern Africa.—An Italian comminiqué blandly states in regard to the operations in Eastern AFRICA that 'there is nothing of importance to report'. The Mirror of Truth would have made a truer statement if it had said that there was no longer an Italian Eastern African empire in existence, either to defend or to report. Emperor Hailé Sélassie's flag of green, gold and red, emblazoned with the Lion of Judah, has been hoisted over the Parliament House at ADDIS ABABA, and the Emperor's Proclamation entrusting the conduct of the remaining operations to British commanders and his Abyssinian leaders has been published.

Out of the original Italian army of 130,000 only two small forces remain, one under General Frusci, Commander-in-Chief of ERITREA, who is now retreating from ASMARA to DESSIE, and the other under the Duke of Aosta withdrawing from ADDIS ABABA to GIMMA, pressed in no less than eight different directions by South African, Belgian, Sudanese, and Abyssinian Patriot Forces. OBBIA, 320 miles up the coast from MOGADISHU has surrendered, and ASSOLLE, on the way to GIMMA, has been captured. The Emperor is personally leading his own troops to the capital. There is fear of mass murders of the Italian colonists, in revenge for the atrocities of 1915-16 if the British should remove their forces from the country.

The Batle of the Atlantic.—In a candid and careful statement Mr. Churchill recently drew the attention of the House of Commons to the growing intensity of the Battle of the Atlantic. The British losses in ships and tonnage were 'heavy and vast as were the shipping resources'. Since the beginning of the war 4 million tons of shipping have been lost

against 3 million tons of shipping, newly gained. But the losses should not continue at this rate. BRITAIN was building merchant ships on a considerable scale. Several millions of tons of American shipping would soon be available. EIRE may soon realise the danger of hostile naval and air-forces operating from her bases. Realising the futility of American help if the great mass of munitions which she has made with the toil and skill of her citizens were to go to the bottom of the sea, AMERICA has promised to place her fast-going vessels at the disposal of BRITAIN. The menace of U-boats, surface-raiders, and aircraft will be mastered. There was therefore every hope of victory. 'Once' declared Mr. Churchill, 'we have gained the Battle of the Atlantic and are sure of a constant flow of American supplies, then, however far Hitler may go, armed with the sword of retributive justice we shall be on his track'.

The heavy losses of Allied shipping amounting to 77,375 tons during the week ending March 30th is an indication of the serious battle now being waged in the Atlantic, though the German claims relating thereto are false and fantastic, their day-to-day figures exceeding their own weekly totals, and their weekly figures, their monthly totals As a week is too short a period to collect accurate information, and as the enemy gets an occasion to bring up the charge of misrepresentation when the figures are later corrected, it has now been decided to publish information of British shipping losses hereafter monthly. The fluctuating weekly figures are no true indication of the nature of the losses, and have a tendency to induce undue optimism when low, and to produce a reverse effect when high. They also give a clue to the enemy of the results of his attack by submarine, mine, surface vessels or aircraft.

Minor naval incidents.—An American destroyer now in the service of BRITAIN landed a party of Norwegian sailors and fishermen at a north Norwegian port on Saturday, thereupon they rounded up local Quislings and Germans, destroyed a fish oil factory and blew up the harbour works. Having done the job well, the destroyer drew off without a single Allied loss.

There is also to hand the story of the heroism of the British destroyer, the *Atherstone* which was attacked by 50 German planes and damaged When, however, mistaking the vessel for a wreck, the enemy began to dive-bomb it, the *Atherstone* and another destroyer opened fire and drove off the enemy, so that the convoy proceeded safely. The *Atherstone* has since been repaired.

The Soviet Japanese Pact.—A Neutrality Pact, now to last for five years and intended to be extended automatically to ten years has been concluded between RUSSIA and JAPAN, under which the two countries agree to maintain mutual friendly relations, and respect each other's integrity and inviolability. It also provides for the neutrality of either contracting party in respect of the other in the event of attack by a third party; besides recognition of the integrity and inviolability of MONGOLIA and MANCHUKOA by JAPAN and RUSSIA respectively.

Stalin personally took part in these negotiations, and Matsuoka signed the pact at MOSCOW on Sunday, on behalf of JAPAN.

CHINA has repudiated that part of the Pact which relates to outer MONGOLIA, as it is a violation of the Chinese-Soviet treaties of 1924 and 1937, under which RUSSIA has recognised outer Mongolia as Chinese territory.

On a reference from CHINA enquiring whether the Pact will affect the assistance hitherto given by RUSSIA to her in her war against JAPAN, RUSSIA has replied in the negative.

The Pact has been variously interpreted. The observation of Mr. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House of Representatives, U. S. A., that it is 'just another of those papers', of 'no significance' is an under-statement of the significance of the pact, just as the Japanese Minister's statement, that it is going to 'promote world peace' is an over-statement. One thing is that in the nature of things, being only a Neutrality Pact, it does not and cannot go as far as a non-aggression Pact. It contains no indication of what is going to happen if either party takes the initiative in a conflict. Manifestly, the pact is of greater advantage to RUSSIA as it secures her eastern frontier and leaves her free to adopt a stronger line of action against GERMANY in the BALKANS or elsewhere. As for JAPAN the immediate advantages are not clear. It may lead up to negotiations on the fishery convention and trade matters. But in the absence of a definite promise to withhold help to CHINA the Pact is of no value to JAPAN, beyond being a gesture of good will.

America.—The UNITED STATES Government have taken four important decisions during the week, all beneficial to the Allied cause:

The first is the declaration that the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea are no longer combatant zones. As a result American shipping will hereafter pass freely to Suez and deliver supplies to EGYPT.

Secondly, President Roosevelt has asked for a general authorisation to take over foreign vessels lying idle in American ports, paying compensation. The 69 Italian, German and Danish ships already seized and held in American ports will thus be used to take war material to the Allies in EGYPT *via* the Red Sea.

Thirdly, under an arrangement entered into with Dr. Kauffman, the Danish Minister in WASHINGTON, GREENLAND has been taken over under American protection, the immediate reason being the flight of German planes observed of late over the island, which engendered the suspicion that the enemy may establish air bases, which apart from their potential future threat to AMERICA would facilitate the attack upon Atlantic shipping.

The step taken is in accord with the Monroe Doctrine, and the declarations of the LIMA and HAVANA conferences. The island of course will remain Danish, and be restored as soon as DENMARK became independent.

The Nazi-controlled Government at COPENHAGEN has ordered the recall of Dr. Kauffman, and cancelled the agreement he has entered into; but the order has not been recognised either by the American Government or by Dr. Kauffman.

The fourth great step taken during the week is the resolve to protect American merchantmen wherever they go, so long as they do not enter the zones declared combatant under the Neutrality Act. This, declared President Roosevelt, was not a question of 'policy' but of 'law'

France.—Food, clothing and other necessities brought by the *Exmouth* have been distributed to children in Unoccupied FRANCE under American supervision.

The RIOM State trial has collapsed. M. Deladier and M. Reynaud, ex-Premiers of FRANCE, who were under trial have been set free, though still technically 'detained'.

Air Raids.--KIEL was attacked twice during the week. During the first raid, which lasted five hours, hundreds of tons of explosives and some 30,000 incendiaries, the largest quantity of bombs so far unloaded on GERMANY till now in a single night, were dropped. The city was

seen burning like a beacon. BREST and BERLIN were also visited. In an extensive sweep in the North Sea low level attacks were made on three enemy patrol vessels. Fortified buildings on the Frisian Coast were attacked. The LORIENT submarine base was bombed. The MERIGNAC aerodrome, from which long-range bombers start to attack British shipping, has been raided thrice in the last four days.

The raids on COVENTRY and BIRMINGHAM were severe, causing extensive damage.

A number of American flying fortresses with a range of 2,450 miles and capable of flying at an altitude of 27,000 feet at 300 miles an hour have arrived in BRITAIN.

According to the latest information LONDON which was free from raids for four nights had a most violent and savage attack on Wednesday.

ROYAL and ALLIED Air Force Raids on ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
7—4—41. (Monday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Military objectives in DENMARK and the LOW COUNTRIES. **Shipping** in the NORTH SEA and in CHERBOURG Docks (FRANCE).		Many damaged.
	Aerodromes and Lorries in Northern FRANCE.	1 plane.	Machine-gunned.
NIGHT :—			
	Docks, Shipbuilding yards, Shipping and Submarine yards at KIEL. **Ports** of BREMERHAVEN and EMDEN.	4 planes.	Heavily damaged, the whole city a mass of flames.
	ALBANIA.		
	Support to the Greek troops in ALBANIA.		

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
7—4—41.	**(Monday.)**—*cont.*		
	BULGARIA and YUGOSLAVIA.		
	Lorries in the STRUMA Valley.		Heavy loss.
	The Railway station at GORNI DZUMAYA.		Fires started.
	Another Road and Railway Junction, a Motor transport convoy and troop concentrations at another place.		
	PETRITCH		
	Tanks and motor transport in Lake DOIRAN area and in the area between STRUMITZA and DOIRAN.		Heavy loss and damage.
	A bridge over the railway at GJEVGJELIJA.	No loss.	Damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Aerodromes in the neighbourhood of BENGHAZI.		
	Motor transport and troop concentrations near BENGHAZI.		
	Aerodrome buildings at DESSIE.		Buildings collapsed.
	Motor transport on the DESSIE road.		Several lorries damaged.
	HUNGARY.		
	An industrial centre at PECS.		
8—4—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Shipping off the FRISIAN Islands.		
	Military objectives in occupied territories.	No loss.	
	NIGHT :—		
	Warehouses, buildings and docks in KIEL.		Very heavily damaged. Many fires started.
	The ports at BREMERHAVEN and EMDEN.		
	Oil storage tanks at ROTTERDAM.		Set on fire.
	Offensive patrols over the aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.	5 planes.	Aerodromes damaged.

Date	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
8—4—41.	**(Tuesday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Camps and other military objectives in the GONDAR area in ABYSSINIA		Damaged.
	Aerodrome buildings in GOMBOLCIA.		
	Motor transport in the ASELLE area.	No loss.	Heavy loss.
	YUGOSLAVIA & BULGARIA.		
	German columns in southern YUGOSLAVIA.		Heavy loss of life.
	Motor transport and tank columns in the STRUMICA area.		
	Reconnaissance over Enemy territories	No loss.	
9—4—41.	**(Wednesday).**		
	GERMANY.		
	BERLIN ...	...	Big fires started. Heavily damaged. Heavy casualties.
10—4—41.	**(Thursday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	The **Seaplane base, buildings and barracks** at BORKUM.		Buildings gutted. Troops ran for shelter.
	NIGHT :—		
	The Naval base and GERMAN battle-cruisers 'SCHARNHORST' and GNEISENAU at BREST.		Docks damaged; battleships straddled with bombs.
	The FOCKEWULF aerodrome at MERIGNAC.		
	Targets in the RUHR and RHINELAND.	8 planes.	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy troop concentrations and aerodromes in CYRENAICA including that at DERNA.		Heavy damage. 2 planes. 16 planes on the ground at DERNA. Totally destroyed.
	A motor transport in the GAZALA area.		8 armoured vehicles destroyed.
	Enemy motor transport in the ACROMA area.		Heavily damaged
	Harassing the retreating enemy in ABYSSINIA.	2 planes.	...

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
10—4—41.	**(Thursday.)**—*cont.*		
	YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA and Northern GREECE.		
	German army in Southern YUGOSLAVIA and Northern GREECE.		Heavy loss.
	Enemy armoured columns between MONASTIR and PRILEP.		Several tanks destroyed and many others damaged.
	Railway stores at KOCAINE ... **A petrol dump** south-west of PRILEP. **Railway stores** at KENALI ...	No loss.	Vehicles and troops machine-gunned.
	Troops, Trucks and an enemy motor transport column at MONASTIR.	...	Heavy casualties.
	Enemy columns pushing towards ALBANIA.	...	...
	Villages in KILKIS area in North GREECE.	...	...
11—4—41.	**(Friday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	An enemy supply ship off NORWAY ...		Sunk.
	Three enemy patrol vessels in the NORTH SEA.		Directly hit one.
	Fortified buildings on the North FRISIAN coast.	1 plane.	
	Offensive patrols over Northern FRANCE.	...	1 plane.
	NIGHT :—		
	No air activity owing to bad weather.		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Motor transport columns on the ... TOBRUK—GAZALA road. ...	2 planes.	100 vehicles damaged 3 planes. Many casualties.
	Aerodrome at GIMMA and ELGAZALA.	No loss.	8 planes.
	Harassing the enemy in CYRENAICA...	...	...

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—4—41.	**(Friday)**—*cont.*		
	YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE and BULGARIA.		
	A large motorised convoy at KILKIS ...	...	...
	Communications in the GALLIKOS area.	...	...
	Motor transport, tank columns between MONASTIR and PRILEP.	...	Heavy loss in vehicles.
	A bridge at POLYKASTRON ...	...	Bridge blown up.
12—4—41.	**(Saturday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Targets north of RUHR ...	...	...
	Shipping off the DUTCH coast ...	...	...
	Industrial targets and the power station near LAIDEN Docks.	...	Damaged.
	Petrol stores near FLUSHING ...	...	Set on fire.
	Offensive patrols over Northern FRANCE including **the aerodrome and gun emplacements** at LE TOUQUET.	...	Fires started. Machine-gunned.
	NIGHT :—		
	The Naval Base and the two German battle cruisers at BREST.		Damaged.
	The Submarine base at LORIENT ...		Pounded.
	The Aerodrome at MERIGNAC ...	3 planes.	2 planes.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions, Aerodromes and Motor transport in CYRENAICA.		Serious damage.
	Enemy tanks and other vehicles at TOBRUK.		Many vehicles damaged.
	Motor transport in the EL GAZALA area	No loss.	...
	An ammunition dump at EL GAZALA	...	Fires and explosions started.

Date.	Targets.	Allied aircraft & R. A. F. losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
12—4—41. (Saturday)—*cont.*			
	Italian troops between DEBRA MARKOS and ADDIS ABABA.	3 planes	Heavy casualties.
	An Aerodrome, motor transport and aircraft on the ground in ABYSSINIA		Many planes damaged.
	Aircraft on the ground at SCISCIAMAMA.		4 planes.
	YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE and BULGARIA.		
	German motorised convoys in the MONASTIR area.	...	Vehicles destroyed.
	German troops on all fronts ...	...	...
	Nazi military concentrations at SOFIA (BULGARIAN capital).	...	Heavy damage.
13—4—41. (Sunday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	2 Supply ships and a German naval patrol vessel off the DUTCH and GERMAN coasts.	1 plane	The two supply ships sunk.
	NIGHT :—		
	The aerodrome at MERIGNAC ...	No loss.	Damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy concentrations in various areas in CYRENAICA.	...	Damaged.
	Enemy motor transport convoys between MSUS and SOLLUM.	...	...
	Aerodrome and aircraft on the ground at KOMBOLIHA (ABYSSINIA).	...	Two planes burnt out and several others damaged.
	The power station, Custom-house, shipping and the harbour at TRIPOLI.	...	1 large vessel burnt out.
	YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE and BULGARIA.		
	SOFIA (BULGARIA) ...	...	...

Enemy Raids on BRITAIN; BRITISH and ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
8—4—41. (Tuesday).			
NIGHT :—			
	BRITAIN.		
	COVENTRY ...		Heavy casualties and some damage.
	Many other districts in the South-east and South coasts of ENGLAND.	9 planes.	Slight damage.
	YUGOSLAVIA.		
	BELGRADE (Capital of YUGOSLAVIA).	...	Heavy death-roll.
	GREECE.		
	PIRAEUS ...	...	No loss or damage.
9—4—41. (Wednesday).			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	No enemy air activity.		
NIGHT :—			
	British destroyers in the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	2 planes.	No loss.
	Slight activity here and there along the coast.	1 plane.	1 plane.
	EAST ANGLIA and BIRMINGHAM ... North-east, West and North-west ENGLAND.	12 planes.	Little damage and a few casualties.
10—4—41. (Thursday).			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	ENGLISH CHANNEL, KENT and NORTHUMBERLAND coast.	2 planes.	No damage at all.
NIGHT :—			
	COVENTRY ... BIRMINGHAM ...	10 planes.	Heavy damage and loss of life.
	A few places in the East MIDLANDS, Eastern and Southern ENGLAND.		Fires started but soon put out.
	LONDON (only a short raid) ...		No damage.
	GREECE.		
	ATHENS	2 planes.	Slight damage.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R. A. F. losses and results of air bombardment.
11—4—41. (Friday.)	**BRITAIN.**		
DAY :—			
	South-east coast ...	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	West ENGLAND and **a few other places** along the South coast.	5 planes.	A few casualties and slight damage.
	YUGOSLAVIA.		
	BELGRADE ...	...	...
	GREECE.		
	PIRAEUS ...	3 planes, a few more damaged.	Civilians killed.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	...	1 plane shot down ; several others damaged.
12—4—41. (Saturday).			
DAY :—	**BRITAIN.**		
	Very slight air activity ...	...	No bombs dropped.
NIGHT :—			
	An East coast **town** ...	...	Little damage.
	GREECE.		
	VOLOS in PIRAEUS ...	...	Slight damage.
13—4—41. (Sunday.)	**BRITAIN.**		
DAY :—			
	CORNISH coast ...	1 plane.	...
NIGHT :—			
	East ANGLIA and **one point** in South-west ENGLAND.	1 plane.	Only very slight damage.
	YUGOSLAVIA.		
	SARAJEVO ...	...	...
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA ...	1 plane.	1 plane, houses collapsed.
14—4—41. (Monday).	**BRITAIN.**		
DAY :—			
	Northern IRELAND ...	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	North-east coast and South ENGLAND.	...	...
	GREECE.		
	Many villages including PREVEZA in the PIRAEUS region.	...	...

SIDE LIGHTS.

SOLDIER-PROPHET. It was General Weygand who, now years ago, made the interesting prophecy that the War would not be won in Western EUROPE, but on the plains of VIENNA. The likelihood of his being right is more obvious this week! Great German armies are a long way south of VIENNA, it is true, and apparently moving—at the moment—away from that famous city, but for the first time for over twenty years, British and Imperial troops are massing in south-eastern EUROPE, the R. A. F. who have done such magnificent work for six months while still inferior in numbers to the enemy, are now being strongly reinforced, and The Battle of the BALKANS must now be stern and bloody. By the time our mechanised troops establish the same moral superiority over the Hun as our airmen already appear to have done, perhaps General Weygand will be in a position to assist actively in the fulfilment of his own prophecy.

ANOTHER 'BLIND EYE'? We are led to this last reflection by recent disclosures of the extent to which Weygand's honour as a soldier is lately being put to the test. He is supposed to have frequently declared that neither he, nor the French African army of which he is so proud, will ever fight his quondam ally. Yet, the part of the world where he is supposed to be most influential, has recently been the scene of disturbing surprises for BRITAIN. There was that hastily-passed-over business of French forts and planes firing on our blockade-vessels, and the more important German-Italian counter-thrust through CYRENAICA towards BARDIA and TOBRUK! True, the principal action takes place from Italian territory, but on the common question as to how the Germans have landed sufficient troops and machines to force the victorious Army of the Nile, to draw in its horns, while the Royal Navy is still mistress of the Mediterranean, General Weygand *must* be able to throw some light.

THAT PINCER MOVEMENT AGAIN. The point appears to lie in the fact that the Germans have again decided to try that Pincer Movement of which we heard so much six months ago—a movement which failed then as we are convinced it will fail now. One 'arm' of this is the drive back along the north coast of AFRICA, and to attempt this, with a demoralised remainder of the Italian African armies would have been ridiculous. So first-class German mechanised troops are to try it, and in spite of our supremacy in the Mediterranean, certainly quite large quantities of men and materials have somehow got to AFRICA from GERMANY.

When we first heard of that 'unimportant' abandonment of EL AGHEILA, one had to be content with the explanation that enemy transports, hugging various coasts—SICILY, the BALEARICS, SPAIN and TANGIERS—had occasionally been able to elude our naval scouts—a perfectly feasible feat, *occasionally*. But the obvious presence of large numbers of German troops and machines in North AFRICA seems to make it likely that Admiral Darlan and his gang in Unoccupied FRANCE have been allowing French bottoms, probably recently unloaded with contraband supplies from North AFRICA at MARSEILLES, to sail back to African ports *with German troops aboard!* If this surmise is correct, it's one of the dirtiest tricks ever played by a goverment upon a recent ally, and it would be really interesting to know how much that *beau chevalier*, Weygand knows about it. One thing is quite certain and that is that neither BRITAIN nor AMERICA will be likely to be so sympathetic to French wails about the blockade as they have been!

MATSUOKA. There must surely be very few uses for Mr. Matsuoka, generally speaking. He seems to be intrinsically one of those people about whom it is difficult to know which to dislike most, his blatant hypocrisy or his even more blatant braggadoccio. But he has this particular value that at a time like this he can hardly help typifying the ruling clique in JAPAN. What these gentlemen stand for is nothing strange, but it is often overlooked, and history has to be invoked as a reminder. Now, history shows JAPAN to stand for harsh imperialism, racial arrogance, oppression of the weak (whether foreign or her own), and undisguised aggression.

Let us take the last accusation first. In 1894, soon after JAPAN modernised herself, she was only restrained from large annexations in CHINA by the Great Powers. Directly she had survived the Russo-Japanese war, she 'pinched' KOREA. Since 1915, she has pursued an aggressive policy towards CHINA, which materialised in 1931 with the seizure of MANCHURIA. And again, while the backs of the Powers were turned because of their western pre-occupations, she made a powerful and completely barefaced invasion of CHINA in 1937.

In short, what with her ridiculous 'race' theory, her antediluvian Samurai-worship, her terrible regimentation of an underfed, and underpaid proletariat, she is, in the East, a pale counterpart of Herr Hitler's purest Nazism.

J' ACCUSE. It may seem a little unfair thus to inveigh against a Power which is still nominally neutral in the struggle between Good and Evil, even if the Japs have signed a Tripartite

Pact with our enemies. But frankly, we would not trust them a yard on their record! We maintain that it is only because GERMANY failed to invade BRITAIN, and the Italians took the knock so badly that JAPAN did not come into the war before AMERICA had made up her mind about things. Instead she tried first bluff, and then more or less compulsory 'arbitration' in South East ASIA. Now she simply watches the European barometer, her radio and press increasing or decreasing in virulence against BRITAIN as the tide of war flows backward and forward in the West. Given another German success or two, not all the fears of AMERICA or of RUSSIA (does *anyone* attach any value to the just-signed Neutrality Pact with RUSSIA, which carefully leaves out any mention of the latter's continuing support to Chiang-kai-Shek !?), will prevent the rich, ambitious and swollen-headed warlords in TOKYO from press-ganging their ignorant and unhappy underlings into a southward and eastward adventure in the name of the "New Order in ASIA".

There is, in the W. I. B., an excellent new pamphlet about JAPAN'S chances in such an adventure. It will cause BRITAIN and AMERICA and AUSTRALIA and even INDIA a lot of trouble, but it must mean RUINATION for JAPAN herself. Behold the weak points in her armour, so many and so weak, that only imitation-Nazis could think the idea feasible.

(*a*) JAPAN is faced by RUSSIA and CHINA in the north, by the U. S. A. in the east, and by BRITAIN in the south. She has already been four years at war, and has lost nearly a million men.

(*b*) JAPAN is heavily over-populated and cannot feed herself. Even her people's rice supply has been rationed from this month.

(*c*) She has few raw materials. Oil, rubber, scrap-iron, iron, cotton, wool and fertilisers all have to be imported in major quantities.

(*d*) The masses in JAPAN are war-weary and peace-loving, as any visitor will tell you. Yet because the country is ruled by an hereditary military aristocracy, and its education teaches merely mass subservience and national aggression, these wretched people are going to be flung into the vortex of a war from which they can never be extricated in any sense whole.

A nation spoon-fed on military successes against third-rate opponents, with no positive ideals beyond a plagiarised and inferior Nazi régime, and with every trade-route closed against them, seem to have a poor chance if they go—as the Americans say—"shooting their necks" in a battle of real giants.

A NEW OLYMPIAD.

[It was only the other day, while German hordes were threatening the frontiers of Greece, that the papers of that country sent an open letter to Hitler. This letter has become almost a classic in the short span of a few days. It is a letter of defiance. It bespeaks the courage of a most brave people, the Greeks. Lieutenant Commander Woodruffe here talks about these people and the meaning of their courage to that part of the world which is still free].

I was watching the opening ceremony of the Olympic games in Berlin. As you'd expect, it was a world-stage show, if you like gigantic mass effects. The Fuehrer's arrival had sent the huge crowd of a hundred thousand people into a kind of delirium. A forest of arms were outstretched to the sky and a hundred thousand voices sang the Horst Wessel song with almost religious fervour. A choir dressed in white sang some paganist sort of hymns, and the various teams marched around the arena with their banners. A cloud of pigeons fluttered up from some concealed boxes with a whirl of wings like a sudden squall, and after circling overhead in an uncertain cloud, disappeared into the sky. And all the time, the flags of half a hundred nations flapped their gay pennons in the gentle breeze and gave colour to the leaden sky. It was all violent and tremendous and huge, a sort of Hollywood producer's nightmare. But far and away the most impressive moment was when in a dead silence, a fair slim athlete, bearing a burning torch high over his head, trotted down a broad flight of steps, sprinted across the area, and plunged his torch into a brazier at the head of another flight of steps. An orange flame soared up from the brazier, and all the time the games were on, this flame danced and flickered, until at the closing ceremony, Hitler himself extinguished it. Weeks before another flame had been kindled in the light of Olympia and relays of runners had carried the fire right across Europe, from Greece to Germany, over mountains and rivers, towns and villages, and across the plains, until the last runner arrived in the arena to light the Olympic fire. A light had come from Greece.

THE TOWER OF FREEDOM.

On October the 28th of last year, another light came from Greece. She stood up to Mussolini, and while the world was still wondering how long it would be before the Fascists were in Athens, Greece was puncturing that inflated conceit of that pinchbeck Napoleon. Greece changed the whole course of the war. Until that moment, country after country had been overcome after a short struggle, or had lain down supinely before the dictators' Juggernaut. The myth of Axis invulnerability, carefully fostered by the Axis partners themselves, had reached such proportions that nearly all the world believed it. It was left to a small people of only eight million to be the first to explode that myth,

to show that the eight million bayonets which found themselves so sharp and tempered when they were used as a threat flung out from a palace balcony were in reality just stage property that would buckle and bend against the first obstacle. At that time, the Italian invasion of Egypt had come to a halt, and the British were behind their fortifications at Mersa Matruh, while the Italians were sitting behind their fortifications some miles away. Between the two armies was a desert, an area of burning sand and scrub, where our mechanised patrols ceaselessly exploited the situation and harried the uncertain Italians. And then arose the problem of how best to help Greece, but the problem did not long remain altogether unsolved because, anticipating an Italian offensive by a few days, General Wavell attacked. As you remember, the British sailed out of Mersa Matruh, caught Graziani on the wrong foot, and while he was still staggering, they chased him out of the ring to end up at Benghazi. At the same time, a general offensive started against all the other parts of Mussolini's ramshackle Italian empire, and its days are clearly numbered. Any Italian threat to Egypt, whether from the coast in the north or up through the Sudan from the south has been removed, and the Axis has had to think again. But at any rate, the whole complexion of the war had changed, and in additiou, our navy had gained a base in Crete, which altered the whole situation at sea in the Mediterranean.

A PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

But the Greek reply to aggression has had wider repercussions still. Her action has brought fresh hope to those trodden people still under the heel. It shone forth as an example to other nations still free. It proved, if proof were needed that the spirit of freedom in the world had not died of fright. Greeks in the past have given much to the world, and always things of the spirit, her art, her literature, her philosophy. A few days while the ponderous Nazi war machine was approaching nearer and nearer, she produced a surprise gesture. The editor of one of her newspapers addressed an open letter to Hitler, a letter of defiance, while Hitler's legions were actually on the Greek frontier. There was no thought of appeasement here or of truckling to a bully. In a reasoned argument, the writer asks why Germany wants to invade Greece, what justification she has ; and if she is to invade now, why instead of saying that it was Italy's affair and not Germany's why she didn't march side by side with her ally into Albania. It is a letter to which the writer can hope for no answer except the bludgeon. Why invade Greece, asks this writer. Perhaps, he suggests, it is to save the Italians in Albania, and then he asks another bitter question, would not the Italians be irrevocably defeated the moment even one German soldier sets foot in Greece ? Would not all the world shout that 45 million after attacking a paltry 8 million were now begging for the help of another

85 million to save them. Yes, the world would shout. But Greece knows, as does the world, that neither Mussolini nor Hitler are capable of shame, for shame can only be felt by those who have some finer feeling still left in their makeup. The letter ends on a sublime note. " Small or great", it says, " the free army of the Greeks will stand in Thrace as it stood in Epirus. It will fight." It will die there too. In Thrace it will await the return of that runner from Berlin who came five years ago and received the light of Olympia, and who has changed it into a bonfire to bring death and destruction to a country small in size but now made great and which, after teaching the world how to live, now teaches the world how to die.

PATRIOTISM PAR EXCELLENCE.

There have been many occasions in Greece's long history when the aggressor found a disunited nation, both in ancient and in recent times. And when Mussolini gave the order to march, he no doubt thought that once again the aggressor would be helped by internal dissension in Greece, and by that people's inveterate love of argument and discussion, and by its very vulnerability. But instead, he found a people united and determined, a people that had been united under the wise guidance of their king, King George II and General Metaxas. But when General Metaxas at three in the morning tossed the ultimatum handed him by the Italian ambassador on to the table with the curt remark, " This means war," he was speaking with the voice of the entire people. The Greeks area peasant people, with no upper or middle class except in the towns, but there is an aristocracy. Now it isn't of birth nor of breeding. Those Greeks who have made great fortunes, whether in their native land or out of it, never forget Greece, and their gifts are oriental in their size and generosity. The Foreign Office in Athens, for instance, the Legation in Paris, a huge museum, the hospitals in the capital—they've all been presented by private donors. One partiot at the time of the Balkan war even presented an armoured cruiser to his country. She was called the " Georgos Averoff," and when I saw her some years ago in the Mediterranean, she still had some holes in her funnels which she had received in that Balkan War.

OUT OF TRIBULATION.

Greek politics in the years since the last war have seem to outsiders to be involved, and one revolution seemed to follow another, but by the time her great test came, Greece had pulled herself together. She had made friends with Turkey after centuries of bitter enmity. I happened to be at Smyrna when the shattered remnants of her army came through that port after its defeat by Kemal Ataturk in the wilds of Asia Minor. It straggled on board the waiting ships, demoralised and beaten. And its resurrection, the recapture of its spirit, its present morale is to my

mind one of the miracles of modern times. And a whole countryside followed that army. A million and a quarter Greeks left Asia Minor and were absorbed successfully in Macedonia by a population of only six million, and that too was an astounding achievement which is very nearly a miracle. The Greeks of modern times under a burden have always looked further back than their immediate past. They have looked back over the centuries and remembered the glories of Marathon, Plataea, Thermopylae and Salamis, to the time when they led the world in thought and culture when we were wandering about these islands in blue paint, and the Germans were a few warring and cruel tribes in Central Europe, when Rome was considered barbarous and the Americas hadn't even been discovered. The clouds are gathering fast in the Balkans, and the next few weeks, days perhaps, may see a deluge on Greece which, whatever its force may be for a time, will never quench her fire that has been lit for all the world. Byron's grave at Missolonghi is still carefully tended by Greeks who have never forgotten his help and his inspiration in her War of Independence. The tie between Britain and Greece, first formed by his death, grows stronger in this hour of danger. In his death, Byron established his immortality, just as those doughty peasants who died fighting amidst the snowy fastnesses of the Albanian mountains have established theirs. A small nation of 8 million people has shown the way to the world, a nation with practically no air force, with an army badly equipped, when compared to modern needs, with a small though efficient navy, this nation has stood up to the aggressor. A nation of peasants who have always had a struggle to live, a country without great national resources, but a nation with a past and a tradition. "The free army of the Greeks will stand in Thrace as it stood in Epirus. It will die there too," says the writer of that letter I have mentioned before. And those who have died and those who will die may well say, "If to die nobly be the chief part of excellence, to us of all men fortune gave this lot, for hastening to give freedom to Hellas, we died possessed of praise that grows not old."

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

[*Mr. J. Hodson has been continuing his tour of England, and his most recent visit has been to Sheffield, the city of steel, and to-night he has a stirring account to give of the people of that city, which he found to be busier even than it was in the last war.*]

THERE was snow in the streets of Sheffield when I was there, a day or two ago, dirty snow, snow bearing the imprint of all the hard, slogging toil that Sheffield's men and women are putting into this war. Sixty-six hours a week are common enough, one Sunday off in five, that is the way of it! There are lights burning in the offices of some steel furnaces of Sheffield, that have not gone out for a moment since September 1939, seventeen months ago. Furnaces burn at molten heat without cessation. Never in the last war, and certainly never since has Sheffield turned out so much work, so many munitions of war; steel, guns, tank parts and the rest. I caught just a glimpse of what this work means. I stood in front of furnaces, looked through my bits of blue glass when furnace doors were lifted, saw the molten steel bubbling like livid water on the boil. I walked through a machine shop, here you could house the "Queen Mary" and the "Queen Elizabeth" simultaneously, and I saw guns from 3.7 to 16" in the making. There were lathes 40 yards long, and cranes that could lift 400 tons. I was dwarfed and overwhelmed by the stupendousness of it all. But of course the people of Sheffield are not overwhelmed, they are used to it; it is their bread and butter. Besides, they are hard-headed and tough; they take a lot of upsetting, that is why the *blitz* has comparatively so little effect on them or on output.

In a couple of the workshops I visited, the roof had been blown off, but next morning managers, and men set to work rigging up wooded frames over some of the machines, and fixing tarpaulins up. They looked for a day or two as much like soldier's bivouacs as anything else, and under these tarpaulins engineers worked in waders and overcoats and mufflers. Women were the same; never took their thick coats off, and braziers were dotted about the floors for heating, and as the Superintendent of that work said to me, "It is a queer thing you know, the men worked harder and groaned less under these conditions than they do in the ordinary way. They felt they were in the middle of the war, in the front line." And of course they were. They got a kick out of it. The truth is, that when the people are wholehearted about a job, they have a resilience and a reserve to draw on that are suprising. Just after Dunkirk, Sheffield men worked 11½-hours a day, seven days a week and never

turned a hair. The works manager who told me that, went on, "I suppose I'm now working 50 to 60% more than normal." How are you standing up to it"? I asked him. He said, "Well, as a matter of fact I am better than I have been for years. I suppose it is the mental stimulus. Just before the war, the job had got a bit stale, and I'd begun to think about that cottage in the country I was going to have. Now every day brings its fresh problem. The Air Ministry rings me up and says, "Can you let us have those new machines by Monday?" or "Can you design an instrument of smaller dimensions that will do the same job?" And I call in my staff, and we get round the table and begin to hammer the problem out." He told me, by the way, of an Austrian Jew on his staff, a man who came to this country for refuge from the Nazis. He had already thought out two or three small patents of immense value in our air-craft.

Not far from that works, a municipal restaurant, as much a war product as a gun or a tank, has been established, where 1,600 people lunch every day. In the centre of Sheffield there is another, where 3,500 people go for lunch, and a large number for tea. This is in the City Hall, a fine big room, indeed a noble room, fit for a banquet or a ball. An orchestra of ten men and women, drawn from various concerts and plays were playing. They do it for love, as we say. I had meat and two vegetables and college pudding, and a cup of tea for the cost of three pence, about a sixth of a dollar. Every thing was very clean and bright. Red and white checked table cloths, waitresses in white overalls, and a very likeable and friendly, yes, and democratic, note everywhere. A young workman was sitting opposite to me. I said to him, "Very good for the money, isn't it?" He said in his slow Yorkshire dialect, "Ay, it is, but, you know, I always spend a shilling. I have two lots of potatoes and beans, and two puddings." I said, jokingly, "You'll be eating more than your rations." He said, "Well, you know, I'm used to eating a lot. I'm used to a good table, you see, I'm a miner." He said that as if being a miner accounted for everything. I said, "How do the men of the pit feel about the war?" "Oh", he said, "We've just made up our minds that we'll have to put 'paid' to Hitler, we can't have him messing us about this way, it doesn't do."

I wish I could convey to you the calm spirit that is among our working people. They've no doubt at all about our winning. They don't pretend to know how, or when, but win, yes. It comes out in all sorts of ways, and it affects their reaction to danger. I've got two doctor friends in Sheffield. An engine-driver came to see one of them. He'd had a bit of trouble, he said. It seemed he was at a London terminus, and had just climbed down on the line between the tender and the coaches, to couple the two together,

when there was a crash, and a moment later he found himself perched on top of the tender, sitting up there and wondering what had happened. A bomb had dropped fifty yards away; the blast had got under his jacket, and turning him into an inverted parachute had lifted him upwards. About an hour and a half later, he drove that train to Sheffield, about 160 miles. "Did you get a singing in your ears?" Asked the doctor. "Oh, ay," said the engine-driver, "It's still there." He had a slight internal hæmorrhage. "You'd better lay up for a day or two," said the doctor after prescribing for him. "Nay," said the driver, "I can't do that, I must take that train back to London to-night." And he did! He said he was not going to have bombs putting him off his work. Of course these work people get annoyed about it, but underlying the annoyance is an imperturbability.

In the middle of the *blitz*, when the stuff was dropping all round, this doctor heard a whistle at the back door, and a voice calling, "Hoy". He went to the door and found a small man about five feet high. "I hear you've got a stirrup pump", this man said, "Can I borrow it? There is a bit of a fire on next door." There was indeed, and not only next door, but next door but one also. "Shan't be long," said the little man. About an hour later came the same whistle, and the voice, "Hoy! Brought your stirrup pump back." By this time, crashings and bangings were going on all round. The sky was lit with flame, and the *blitz* was at its height. "You'd better come inside for a while" said the doctor. "Oh no," said the little man, "I'll just stand here a minute." That was in the doorway. Then he added in a tone of mild wonder, "Rough night, isn't it?" as though he was sheltering from the rain. I don't know whether these people ever astonish themselves, but they astonish the rest of us, including Americans. There is an old American gentleman living in Sheffield, who had his house partly demolished on his 72nd birthday. He thought it was all up when a fire started. A doctor friend of mine asked him at that time, "Well, how long do you think the war will last?" He replied, "Not very long." Well, he lived a bit faster for three weeks after the *blitz*, and all the time he got steadily more enthusiastic about us winning the war; he had never been very enthusisatic prior to that. The other day he said, "You are a strange lot of people, very strange. How you can turn neck-tied clerks inside six months into these R. A. F. fellows, I just don't know, but there they are. A strange people."

Yes, and strange things go on. I know another doctor, who was a machine gunner with me twenty six years ago. We had arranged to meet for supper. I hadn't seen him since 1919. I expected a smart chap, in a morning coat, and striped trousers and a stiff white collar; well I didn't recognise him, because he turned up in Home Guard uniform, khaki battle

dress, and big boots. He's got 2657 patients in a working class neighbourhood, and he hasn't had a holiday for years, and now, three nights a week, and every Sunday, he is on duty with the Home Guard. We drove out to his post, and he said, "Oh, on the way, I'd just like to show you what a big bomb does to working class houses." In the brilliant moonlight a perfect night for a raid, so that I kept glancing, upwards to the clouds, we made a detour, and after passing rows of houses without a window left in them, we came upon half of a street absolutely levelled, nothing more than piles of bricks five or six feet high. "Just one big bomb," he kept saying, "Just one." He himself lived near that street, and old Mrs. Meykins his caretaker, he said, "Do you know what she did she put out 100 incendiaries all by herself. Yes, and two burning houses as well. You'd have thought she was half a dozen blue jackets on the job. Her morale is about as high as that chimney pot. She is quite contemptuous of incendiaries. If another *blitz* comes, she'll be on the job inside five minutes." And then we drove on to his defence post. They had turned the stable into a comfortable place. There were wire beds, with two young men who sat half asleep on them, four others playing whist, rifles in a rack against the wall, a fire going. A young officer looked in, who used to be a sergeant in the Coldstream Guards; another who was a works manager, and a fine organiser, came along, and there were jokes and leg pulling.

And then we went outside. The stable is attached to an Elizabethan house, and from the lookout post we could see across the wide fields to Sheffield. It was midnight, everything perfectly quiet. "We'll put up a show," said the former Coldstream Guard, "there's no doubt about that." Yes, it was quite there, but a few miles away, Sheffield was working like fury, those furnaces leaping and bubbling, those lights burning that never go out. The *blitz* didn't make much difference, and what difference it made, has been remedied.

Good Night.

A MILLION TONS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE BUILDING.

SCOTLAND has a river and England another, Northern Ireland has a sea lough, and between them these three hold fast the secret of Britain's sea power, for along their banks and about their shores, in their villages, their towns and their cities, live the engineers and the draughtsmen, the riveters and the boiler makers, the fitters and the electricians and the gunsmiths, the gauge makers, the caulkers and the painters, who alone in all the world, alone amongst all the ship-building nations, can build at one time and in one tremendous surge of energy, a million tons of warships.

To-day sea power stands between Britain and defeat—to-morrow sea power will take Britain to victory. Sea power won for the Empire the respite of Dunkirk when all seemed gone. Sea power holds the Empire clear of disaster in the Middle East.

The great ship-building centres of Britain buttress our sea power, repair its wounds, make good its losses and add monthly, weekly, hourly, to its strength.

The post-Munich spirit in England saw in 1939 the heaviest Naval estimates since the Great War; as tension rose in Europe, as war became more and more certain, the tempo of Naval construction rose with it, the estimates marched in step. By September there had been authorised—and laid down—56 patrol vessels of the whaler type, 107 trawlers, 20 mine-sweepers, 22 escort vessels, 16 destroyers, seven heavy ships.

That was the new authorisation of the first eight months of the year, but already on the stocks, in the Naval building yards, at the great bases and at a score of other ports there were ships building for the Navy. Nine battleships headed the list...........There was a new force ready in the yards to take the place of the old if the shock and circumstance of war demanded it, to strengthen it beyond all measure if there was no loss.

"Royal Oak," which was lost in October, 1939, was built in 1914; she was powerful, but she was old. **Five of the new battleships are tremendous ships,** almost six thousand tons bigger than "Royal Oak," carrying ten heavy guns to her eight, superb products of the ship genius of Britain. And to reinforce them in their turn, to make good the gaps that war might make even in their line of battle, **there are four 40,000 tonners, giants with 16-inch guns, the most powerful vessels of war that the sea has ever known**. By September of 1939, there was already a new fleet upon the slips, a fleet of every sort and

type of vessel that the Royal Navy needs; battleships, cruisers, aircraft-carriers, light cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, sloops, minesweepers, motor torpedo-boats. In September of 1939 there was a fleet—to day, after twelve months of war, there is an armada.

The Empire Navies have lost little in heavy ships since the war began. "Royal Oak" has been the only battleship. "Courageous" was the only aircraft-carrier lost in the opening months. The Norway withdrawal saw "Glorious," her sister ship, go down to join her. But in September of 1939 Britain had on the stocks or already in the fitting-out basins six other new aircraft-carriers. "Illustrious" and "Victorious," "Formidable" and "Indomitable," "Implacable" and "Indefatigable." Thus the losses are made good and more than made good. And out of her vast building resources Britain will, before that programme by itself is done, double her strength.

No heavy cruiser has been lost since war began, neither bombs nor torpedoes, nor their legitimate foe the enemy's surface ships, have sunk one of the fine new "Southamptons" or "Edinburghs," or one of the older County class, or the "Yorks." But, lest losses come in the hard shock of battle, there are the thirteen vessels of the "Fiji" class, ships named after the islands and Colonies of the great British Commonwealth of Nations, "Kenya," "Nigeria," "Trinidad," "Ceylon," "Jamaica," "Mauritius" .... Amongst the light cruisers, the old ships refitted for anti-aircraft work, three ships in all have been lost, fighting magnificently against the peril of the air. To make good the gaps they left behind them there is the "Dido" class: "Naiad," "Phoebe," "Sirius" and "Bonaventure," etc., ten ships laid down before the war. And where their launching has left the stocks free, new ships have come to take their places, new keels are being laid down, gaunt avenues of new frames are rising, the machine-gun stutter of the pneumatic riveters, the rumbling of the steel mills is unceasing.

And after them the smaller warships. Britain had built, just before war broke out, the sixteen fine destroyers of the Tribal class, "Mohawk" and "Nubian" "Gurkha" and "Cossack" and all the rest. All through 1939, while the war clouds gathered, she was launching and completing the "Javelins." What superb names the Royal Navy gives to destroyers—"Juno" and "Javelin," "Janus" and "Jaguar," "Noble" and "Nestor" and "Nonpareil"—they make by themselves a poem, as their crews and their ships in this hard fighting have made an epic. The Empire has lost grievously in her destroyers. On their sharp bows they took the brunt of war, the fighting in the cold fiords of Norway, the thrust and parry in the Low Countries, the Dutch rivers, the Scheldt, the Belgian harbours. They who had borne the heat and burden of the day against the submarine, on the flanks

of the patient convoys, were thrown into Boulogne with the quays burning and the town on fire, and brought the British rearguard out. They lay against Dunkirk breakwater and fetched an army away, they patrolled its beaches and its shallow waters and held off the threat of the German Navy. And in twelve months thirty of them were lost, old ships and new, from "Whitley," which had been launched in 1918, to "Eskimo," finished in 1938.

Thirty ships is heavy losing—yet Britain has made good that loss, sixteen ships of the "Lightning" class, the last half of the "Javelins" and new ships whose class name even has not yet been released. To-day, after twelve months of war, after the three months of heavy loss that followed the invasion of Norway, the Empire Navies **are better off in numbers of ships than they were at the beginning. They are more powerful, too,** two-thirds of the losses were of old ships, ships built at the close of the last war or immediately it was over. **They have been replaced by ships carrying twice their number of guns, larger, faster, far better adapted to the urgent needs of this new war. Lost escort ships have been replaced by escort vessels whose numbers are tallied in scores. Britain has replaced her lost trawlers, her whalers, her anti-submarine vessels. She has built two minesweepers for every one blown up, and still her shipyards are crowded, her slips heavy with new shipping, her rivers noisy with their building, her gun pits are hot.**

Britain can immeasurably out-build the yards of Germany and of Italy and of their satellites.........even as Britain can outfight them.

DIVERSION OF LUFTWAFFE'S STRENGTH TO BALKANS.

REASONS FOR BRITAIN'S RAID-FREE SPELL.

STRAIN ON GERMAN AIR FORCE.

by

(*Noel Monk, Air Correspondent of the Daily Mail.*)

BAD weather on the continent and the reorganisation of the *Luftwaffe*, ready for Hitler's Balkan venture, are the reasons why Britain has had several raid-free nights in succession, and why London has gone a week without a night alert.

The Nazis may have suddenly discovered that they have been underestimating the strength of the R. A. F. in the Middle East.

This, coupled with the fact that the Italian Air Force is too weak to give effective help, has caused the German Air Staff to divert many more bombers and fighters to the Balkans than was originally intended.

The last time the *Luftwaffe* underestimated R. A. F. strength "in the Battle of Britain" they were so severely trounced that it took all the winter to recover.

Hitler is determined to wage a major offensive in the Balkans. As Germany never moves without the full support of the *Luftwaffe*, it is estimated that at least two thousand front-line bombers and fighters are massed between Rumania and Vienna. **This is slightly more than a third of the Luftwaffe's total front-line strength.**

Should Turkey become involved on Britain's side, the R. A F. will benefit to a much greater extent than Germany did when the Italian Air Force went to work for the Axis. **Turkey has a strong and efficient air force,** consisting mostly of up-to-date British machines and the best French fighters. It can be stated that new deliveries of American fighter aircraft meant for Britain have been diverted to the Middle East. Some have already arrived.

With the coming of fine weather to the Balkans and the massing of the German and British air fleets—not to mention Greek and Turkish forces—the stage is set for a bitter and intense air conflict.

Unlike their Polish campaign, the *Luftwaffe* will not have everything their own way.

For the first time since the war started the *Luftwaffe* are having a big strain put on their front-line resources.

They are bound to leave a big force facing Britain, but with more than a third of their strength engaged in another sphere they must now "nurse" their strength and cut the accident rate due to such unfavourable weather as now prevails.

COLD SHIVERS.

(Extract from a B. B. C. talk)

by

N. Wickham Steed.

A German daily newspaper called *Die Zeitung* is now being published in London. It is written and edited by three Germans who abhor Hitler and all his works and yearn to cleanse the German name from the stain which he has put upon it.

For one who lately lived and worked fourteen years in Germany and other German speaking countries, it is a pleasure to read once again the thoughts of decent Germans, and their comments upon what the Nazi German organs write is more enlightening than British comments can easily be.

WHAT FREE GERMAN JOURNAL SAYS.

Sooner or later, I hope, Britons will come to see that British minds cannot think German thoughts, or speak to Germany in ways that Germans understand. Then Nazi Germany may suffer defeat even in the business of propaganda. Now this free German journal in London has published a notable article on the American Aid to Britain Act.

When Hitler's press declared that the aid of the United States could have no effect on the outcome of the war, that the German submarines would take good care that American aid did not reach Britain, Hitler forgot that there were still too many Germans living who remembered having been told exactly the same thing in 1917 and 1918.

A large number of Germans, the article goes on, know a good deal about the United States, and the overwhelming capacity of American industry. The Aid to Britain Act has sent a cold shiver down the spines of these Germans, as is shown by the complaints of the Nazified *Frankfurter Zeitung* that the great mass of the Germans did not realise that they should make a difference between this war and the last. It is all very well to console the German people by claiming, as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* claims, that Nazi Germany now controls industrial regions in Europe that are more productive than those of Britain and the United States taken together.

RESOURCES NAZIS CONTROL.

Astounding though it may seem, the fact is that in the last war Germany controlled greater industrial resources than Nazi Germany controls, and that many German war factories to-day have been reduced to heaps of ruins, as they were not in the last war.

In German war production, the *Zeitung* insists, the output of steel is decisive. The annual world output is roughly 150 million tons. Of this amount, Hitler's iron and steel works cannot produce more than 30 million tons, whereas President Roosevelt's special envoy to Britain, Mr. Harriman, reckons the productive capacity of the United States alone at 85 million tons of steel a year.

German businessmen and economists know this quite well, says the free German journal in London, and this is why cold shivers run down their backs.

AN HONEST BIT OF THINKING.

WRITING in the nationalist newspaper *The Leader*, 'An Ex-Congressman' says: 'I very often wonder whether we lucky people in India in the midst of our Satyagraha and Pakistan movements and other similar social and political distractions, have ever tried to seriously realise the major problems of war that are facing Britain at the moment, and which it is shouldering so splendidly, standing by itself, like an oasis in a particularly barren desert of merciless brute force and cruel wanton aggression. To most of us until now the war has meant exciting news over the radio or through the morning newspaper, an unpleasant increase in the income-tax and prices of certain commodities that we use, one or two donations to the war fund and that is just about all. We read of battles, casualties, all in an impersonal way. This attitude must change and the sooner the better. **Just because you do not happen to be bombed or shelled, it does not mean that this war is somebody else's affair. In modern war, the industrial worker, the peasant, you in your office, factory or wherever else you are employed have the same value to the State as the soldier in the line.** It's a war of nations as a whole, and not only of professional armies, and the sooner you realise this, the quicker will be the road to victory.

'**The enemy's objective is very clear. He is out to destroy as a whole the Empire each one of us combines to form.** His attacks have not been restricted to military objectives alone—on the contrary he has until now avoided these, and has tried to smash the economic, social, and political life of the countries he has attacked. You have heard of the fifth column and the battle of nerves. These are the new technique employed in modern war, and are just as forceful as the modern arms of war, which deal the knock-out blow after your morale, belief in things and trust in your leaders is shaken by very clever and subtle but none the less lying propaganda and rumours.'

* * * * *

'Ex-Congressman' continues: 'The recent victories of the Imperial Forces in the Middle East have filled each one of us–irrespective of our domestic political differences—with pride, but does it not give you a guilty feeling when you start to examine what part you played exactly in the great victory? Hundreds of thousands of your fellow human beings were employed in these operations. They faced all sorts of weather under a continuous hail of iron and steel. Many of them will never rise any more, but their comrades still march forward with a song and a smile, ready to make the supreme sacrifice, so that we may continue to lead our normal lives. Just because they are paid like most of us, so much per month, do our responsibilities cease in the matter?

They are fellow human beings fighting for an ideal whose material joys we, far away from the battle front, enjoy. They have the same feelings as any of us, they love their homes, their mothers, wives, and children just as much as you do—and so what have you done about it ? The war is as much yours as it is theirs, and **you do not need a particularly fertile imagination to work out what would happen to everyone of us if the forces of brutal and merciless aggression released by Hitler were to be victorious.**'

* * * * *

Finally, this Indian patriot asks : 'Is it not our duty, therefore, to help to our utmost those brave men who at present are the chief obstacle in Hitler's path. and who eventually hope to get rid of this pest from our rather sorely tried but still optimistic planet ? This is not an appeal for funds, cigarettes or other comforts for troops. The real objective is to make each one of us realise our individual responsibilities in these stirring times, when history is being made every minute of the hour. The major problems that face Britain at the present are (1) to defend the isles, (2) to keep the supply lines open, (3) to retain Gibraltar and other bases in "Mussolini's Lake", (4) to hold the Near East and to check Japan. The domestic problems are to watch Ireland and to placate India. These are grave and difficult issues on which the future of everything you love in life depends, and **you must therefore stop considering the present war as somebody else's business, and by personal example, sacrifice, and behaviour help to build a new world order based on good will and toleration.**'

U. S. REACTIONS TO Mr. MATSUOKA'S TRIP. DEMAND FOR EMBARGO ON WAR SUPPLIES TO JAPAN.

by

Weldon James

(*In a recent B. B. C talk*).

Mr. Matsuoka's visit has already had one effect in the United States. Anti-Japanese circles in Washington have already launched a new campaign to ban the export of all war material to Japan. This is an extremely popular move, together with one that we hear more and more frequently here.

This is that the United States cannot possibly ignore the threat of war in the Pacific. Therefore, because the war in the Atlantic is the important thing, some newspaper commentators say that the British Empire and the United States could bottle up the Japanese if it became necessary, leave them to stew in their own blockaded juice, go about the business of disposing of Hitler first and then settle whatever questions remained to be settled in the Far East.

On this point I do know that two very influential New York pu blishers both of them close friends of the President, are calmly urging White House to announce at once a complete embargo on oil and petroleum products to Japan.

Aviation petroleum of course is already on the embargo list, but these advocates of all-out aid to Britain and China wish to make the embargo a 100 per cent. success. Mr. Matsuoka's presence in our headlines during the next, few days will undoubtedly make their arguments more effective.

Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East for the period March 31—April 6, 1941.

A.—BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH.

"A NEW CRIME AGAINST EUROPE"—Berlin radio.

On May 10, 1940, the Berlin radio declared. "The Allies have made up their minds to attack Germany through Holland and Belgium"—and then went on to announce the German invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

On April 6, 1941 the Berlin radio declared: "Britain is about to commit a new crime against Europe"—and then went on to announce the German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece.

As always, when the Nazis are making a fresh assault on their neutral neighbours, Berlin's radio programmes on Sunday consisted largely of patriotic songs and military marches, interspersed with repetitions of the Fuehrer's latest exhortation to his subjects—**who after being promised peace by last Christmas, now find themselves committed to war with two more European nations.**

PEACE-MONGERING

Modestly enough, Hitler describes Britain as "the greatest war-monger of all time". Surely Hitler's Germany has not done too badly in that respect? **Since September 1939, the Reich has invaded Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Greece and Yugoslavia—all of them neutrals until Nazi troops crossed their borders.**

THE OLD ENEMY.

Here are some other points from Hitler's latest apologia :—

"Britain still lets others fight for her". To take only one arm of Britain's fighting services, **the Royal Air Force to date has destroyed at least 5,000 of the enemy's warplanes.**

"After the campaign in the West, Mr. Churchill concentrated the whole strength of his Empire against our ally, Italy, in Africa". **If Britain herself has been thus denuded, why has Germany not invaded her, instead of two small Balkan nations ?**

ALL FOOL'S DAY.

Referring on April 1 to the air war in Western Europe, Berlin claimed that from March 16—31, Britain lost " 55 aircraft and 11 barrage balloons ", whereas Germany's plane losses were 24. **The actual number of British war planes lost over Britain and the Continent in that period was 20, while 57 Nazi planes are definitely known to have been destroyed.**

In a brief reference to the great Mediterranean naval battle, Berlin did admit the loss of three Italian cruisers and two destroyers, adding that a large part of the crews were rescued. Perhaps understandably, the Nazis did not add further that even more Italian sailors might have been saved, **had German dive-bombers not tried to attack the British warships engaged in rescue-work.**

FRIENDSHIP'S END

Reporting the death of the Hungarian Premier, who is now known to have committed suicide, the German wireless said on April 3: " Count Teleki led Hungary's policy with firm determination and in a spirit of co-operation with the Axis powers. Germany mourns the loss of a staunch friend ".

Count Teleki, who shot himself through the head, left a letter declaring himself unable to carry on his " difficult and unhappy task ". The announcement of his death coincided with reports that German troops were passing through Hungary towards Yugoslavia, **a country with which Count Teleki had laboured long and hard to establish friendly relations.**

B.—BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES.

HOW VICHY HELPS THE NAZIS.

Berlin's Hindustani bulletin of March 31, alluding to the incident off the Algerian coast when four French merchantmen passed the British contraband control, reported French circles as stating that the convoy was carrying rice, sugar and cereals to Algeria. Besides the fact that the French convoy's refusal to submit to search suggested that it carrying war materials for German use, **it is definitely known that at least one of the four French ships was carrying a cargo of rubber, of which commodity Germany is very short.**

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

Both the German and the Italian broadcasts, while referring to the naval action in the Eastern Mediterranean, which will be known to history as the battle of Cape Matapan, stated that one large British cruiser was sunk and other British ships were seriously damaged.

It appears that, to console the Italians for losses so heavy that they could not be concealed, Axis propaganda had to inflict imaginary losses on the British—**whose total losses, in actual fact, amounted to one aircraft.**

TRUTHFUL TAIL-PIECE.

The German broadcast of April 3 claimed that the German High Command communiqués were always truthful. One of the latest examples of Nazi "truth" is their claim to have sunk 387,000 tons of shipping during the week ending at midnight on March 22, while in actual fact shipping lost during that period amounted to 59,141 tons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WAR FILMS

The War Information Bureau have great pleasure in announcing that with the sanction and kind assistance of the Darbar their Lecturers will shortly be able to take round with them a series of Film programmes illustrative of the War in its various aspects.

These programmes consist in part of actual cinematography in war zones by the 20th Century Fox Film Corporation, and partially of cognate Indian subjects photographed by the organisation set up for the purpose by the Government of India, through the Bombay Government. There are three separate pictures in each programme, and the Bureau feel sure that they will prove a welcome addition to the lectures, and to the Weekly Bulletin.

The War Fund Entertainments Committee have been good enough to present the Bureau with a Station-wagon in which to convey the projectors, screens and films to the lecture centres, but in order to facilitate the working of the new lecture-programme necessary to provide some sixty centres in the State with a fresh cinema-show once every month, we particularly request the public of Pudukkottai to :—

(*a*) note that the usual time of the lecture will be **6.00 p. m.** or **6.30 p. m.** (as notified).

(*b*) **be absolutely punctual** at these lectures, since the War Information Bureau van will have to serve two centres on same evening.

Practical experience proves that at least one thousand persons can see these films with comfort, so when you hear of a Lecture announced for your village,

COME........BUT BE PUNCTUAL.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941—

LECTURE XL.

April ...19, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
20, Sunday ...	Nirpalani	...	6.00 p. m.
	Avoor	...	6.30 p. m.
21, Monday ...	Valramanikkam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Yembal	...	6.30 p. m.
22, Tuesday ...	Annavasal	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kilakkurichi	...	6.30 p. m.
23, Wednesday	Kottaikkadu	...	6.00 p. m.
	Karambakkudi	...	6.30 p. m.
24, Thursday ...	Kulipirai	...	6.00 p. m.
	Sundaram	...	6.30 p. m.
25, Friday ...	Alangudi	...	6.00 p. m
	Rasiamangalam	...	6.30 p. m.
26, Saturday ...	Ramachandrapuram	...	6.00 p. m.
	Rayavaram	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XLI.

27, Sunday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
28, Monday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.		5.00 p. m.
	Semmattividuthi	...	6.00 p. m.
	Malayur	...	6.30 p. m.
29, Tuesday ...	Andakkulam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Killanur	...	6.30 p. m.
30, Wednesday	Karayur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Keelathaniam	...	6.30 p. m.
May ... 1, Thursday ...	Puliyur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kannangudi	...	6.30 p. m.
2, Friday ...	Konnayur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Mela Vegupatti	...	6.30 p. m.

SUPPORT
THE STATE WAR EFFORT

BY TAKING TICKETS IN THE

GREAT WAR FUND RAFFLE

Conducted by
The State War Fund Entertainments Committee,
with the authority and under the auspices of the Darbar

CLOSING DATE 15-6-41 ∴ DRAW ON 23-6-41

BIG MONEY FOR LUCKY WINNERS
ON
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA'S BIRTHDAY

300 PRIZES

1st	PRIZE	Rs. 7,500	
2nd	PRIZE	,, 5,000	
3rd	PRIZE	,, 2,500	
2	PRIZES	,, 1,000	each.
5	,,	,, 500	,,
90	,,	,, 100	,,
100	,,	,, 50	,,
100	,,	,, 15	,,

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—19-4-41.